A PRIMER IN GRANTHA CHARACTERS

By K. Venugopalan

A Primer in Grantha Characters

by

K. Venugopalam

Published by

James H. Nye
319 West Swift Street
St. Peter, Minnesota 56082

Price

$1.50

Manufactured in the United States of America

Preface

Modern research in Sanskrit requires the ability to read manuscripts in Grantha characters, especially where text editing is concerned. Primers or guides to the Grantha script are not available in many libraries. Those texts which had formerly been available are either out of print or not readily available for sale. I have been approached by many scholars, both Indian and Western, to read manuscripts in Grantha script or transcribe them into Devanāgarī characters. The following is a small attempt to acquaint those scholars required to read Grantha manuscripts or inscriptional material with this script.

Grantha has a very early origin. Its association with the Dravidian scripts, particularly with Tamil, is well known. More details on this topic may be found in books on Indian paleography by A. C. Burnell, G. Bühler, and others.

The written form of a script varies from individual to individual and it is not possible to give all such variations. The idiosyncrasies of a hand must be ascertained from each manuscript. But a scholar who is acquainted with the language and the standard printed form of the characters will find it easy to identify all the variations. Hence I have taken into account only the printed form of the characters.

I hope this will suffice as an introduction to the scholar. Suggestions for correction or improvement will be gratefully received.

K. Venugopalan

Deccan College
Pune 411 006
India

July, 1983

Table of Contents

The Grantha Characters

Vowels

a अ 𑌅	u उ 𑌉	ḷ ऌ 𑌌	o ओ 𑌓
ā आ 𑌆	ū ऊ 𑌊	ḹ ॡ 𑍡[1]	au औ 𑌔
i इ 𑌇	ṛ ऋ 𑌋	e ए 𑌏	ṁ ं 𑌂
ī ई 𑌈	ṝ ॠ 𑍠	ai ऐ 𑌐	ḥ ः 𑌃

Consonants

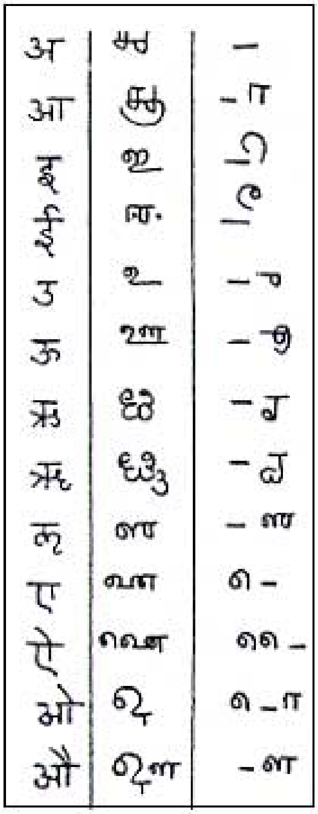
k क् [3] 𑌕𑍍	kh ख् 𑌖𑍍	g ग् 𑌗𑍍	gh घ् 𑌘𑍍	ṅ ङ् 𑌙𑍍
c च् 𑌚𑍍	ch छ् 𑌛𑍍	j ज् 𑌜𑍍	jh झ् 𑌝𑍍	ñ ञ् 𑌞𑍍
ṭ ट् 𑌟𑍍	ṭh ठ् 𑌠𑍍	ḍ ड् 𑌡𑍍	ḍh ढ् 𑌢𑍍	ṇ ण् 𑌣𑍍
t त् 𑌤𑍍	th थ् 𑌥𑍍	d द् 𑌦𑍍	dh ध् 𑌧𑍍	n न् 𑌨𑍍
p प् 𑌪𑍍	ph फ् 𑌫𑍍	b ब् 𑌬𑍍	bh भ् 𑌭𑍍	m म् 𑌮𑍍
y य् 𑌯𑍍	r र् 𑌰𑍍	l ल् 𑌲𑍍	v व् 𑌵𑍍	ś श् 𑌶𑍍
ṣ ष् 𑌷𑍍	s स् 𑌸𑍍	h ह् 𑌹𑍍	ळ् 𑌳𑍍[2]	kṣ क्ष् 𑌕𑍍𑌷𑍍

1. This long vowel never, to my knowledge, occurs in literature. Yet it is given for the sake of symmetry in all primers. I have omitted it from the charts of consonant vowel combinations. The short vocalic l̲ is replaced by the consonant 𑌲 in many mss. This should be apparent, after practice, with knowledge of Sanskrit.

2. This retroflex bears possible influence from Tamil. It is frequently replaced by 𑌲 (ल) except in Tantric works where it is a separate बीजमन्त्र.

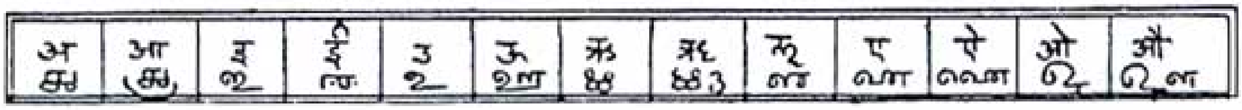
3. 𑍍 denotes a consonant without an added vowel. It is equivalent to the virāma in Devanāgarī.

Vowels in combination with consonants have the following forms:

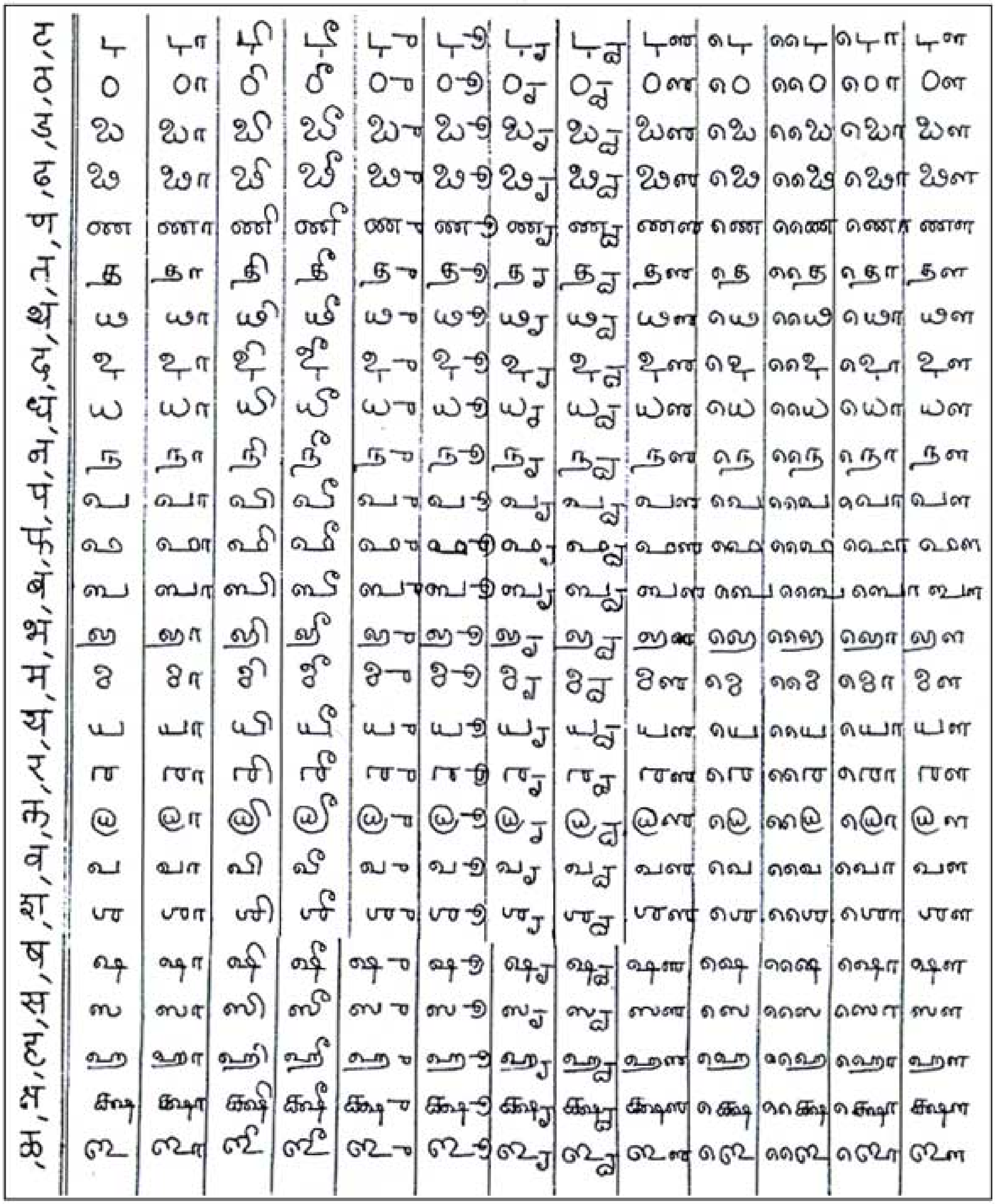


Combinations of all consonants with all vowels:





अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ ऌ ए ऐ ओ औ



ट,ठ,ड,ढ,ण,त,थ,द,ध,न,प,फ,ब,भ,म,य,र,ल,व,श,ष,स,ह,ळ,क्ष

The conjunct consonants, as a rule, are written one above the other. The upper one is the pure consonant and the lower one is pronounced with the required vowel. The vowel sign is written after the conjunct or over the upper one according to the sign. Examples are:

kka	क्क	as in	cikkaṇaḥ	चिक्कण:	𑌚𑌿𑌕𑍍𑌕𑌣𑌃
ṅkā	ङ्का	"	jhaṅkāraḥ	झङ्कार:	𑌝𑌙𑍍𑌕𑌾𑌰𑌃
kki	क्कि	"	phakkikā	फक्किका	𑌫𑌕𑍍𑌕𑌿𑌕𑌾
kti	क्ति / क्ति	"	bhaktiḥ	भक्ति:	𑌭𑌕𑍍𑌤𑌿𑌃
tnī	त्नी	"	patnī	पत्नी	𑌪𑌤𑍍𑌨𑍀
stu	स्तु	"	stutiḥ	स्तुति:	𑌸𑍍𑌤𑍁𑌤𑌿𑌃
ktṝ	क्तॄ	"	bhoktṝṇām	भोक्तॄणां	𑌭𑍋𑌕𑍍𑌤𑍄𑌣𑌾𑌮𑍍
śle	श्ले	"	śleṣaḥ	श्लेष:	𑌶𑍍𑌲𑍇𑌷𑌃
ṣṇu	ष्णु	"	viṣṇuḥ	विष्णु:	𑌵𑌿𑌷𑍍𑌣𑍁𑌃
ṣṇi	ष्णि	"	vṛṣṇiḥ	वृष्णि:	𑌵𑍃𑌷𑍍𑌣𑌿𑌃
hni	ह्नि	"	vahniḥ	वह्नि:	𑌵𑌹𑍍𑌨𑌿𑌃
lli	ल्लि	"	mallikā	मल्लिका	𑌮𑌲𑍍𑌲𑌿𑌕𑌾
ṣṭe	ष्टे	"	kaṣṭena	कष्टेन	𑌕𑌷𑍍𑌟𑍇𑌨
ṣṭā	ष्टा	"	sāṣṭāṅgam	साष्टाङ्गम्	𑌸𑌾𑌷𑍍𑌟𑌾𑌙𑍍𑌗𑌮𑍍

Some consonants change shape in conjuncts giving the conjuncts a special combined form. Following are all such forms:

jñ	ज्ञ	as in	yajñaḥ	यज्ञः	யஜ்ஞ:
			jñānam	ज्ञानम्	ஜ்ஞானம்
ñc	ञ्च	"	pañca	पञ्च	பஞ்ச
ñj	ञ्ज	"	pañjaraḥ	पञ्जरः	பஞ்ஜர:
tth	त्थ	"	utthitaḥ	उत्थितः	உத்தித:
tv	त्व	"	gatvā	गत्वा	கத்வா
ddh	द्ध	"	buddhiḥ	बुद्धिः	புத்தி:
			śuddhaḥ	शुद्धः	ஶுத்த:
dv	द्व	"	dviḥ	द्विः	த்வி:
			dvedhā	द्वेधा	த்வேதா
nt	न्त	"	śāntaḥ	शान्तः	ஶாந்த:
			kuntī	कुन्ती	குந்தீ
nth	न्थ	"	panthāḥ	पन्थाः	பந்தா:
nd	न्द	"	vindati	विन्दति	விந்ததி
			vanditaḥ	वन्दितः	வந்தித:
ndh	न्ध	"	bandhaḥ	बन्धः	பந்த:
			bandhuḥ	बन्धुः	பந்து:

The consonant 𑌰 (r, र) is represented in two ways. When following a consonant it is written as 𑍍𑌰 under the consonant; but when it precedes a consonant it takes the form 𑌰𑍍 written after the consonant or conjunct.

kr	क्र	as in	krandati	क्रन्दति	𑌕𑍍𑌰𑌨𑍍𑌦𑌤𑌿
			krāntiḥ	क्रान्तिः	𑌕𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌿𑌃
			krīṇāti	क्रीणाति	𑌕𑍍𑌰𑍀𑌣𑌾𑌤𑌿
tr	त्र	as in	trāsaḥ	त्रासः	𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌸𑌃
str	स्त्र	as in	strī	स्त्री	𑌸𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍀
ndr	न्द्र	"	candraḥ	चन्द्रः	𑌚𑌨𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌰𑌃
ntr	न्त्र	"	mantraḥ	मन्त्रः	𑌮𑌨𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌃
			tantrī	तन्त्री	𑌤𑌨𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍀
			BUT		
rk	र्क	"	arkaḥ	अर्कः	𑌅𑌰𑍍𑌕𑌃
rc	र्च	"	carcā	चर्चा	𑌚𑌰𑍍𑌚𑌾
			arciḥ	अर्चिः	𑌅𑌰𑍍𑌚𑌿𑌃
rts	र्त्स	"	bhartsitaḥ	भर्त्सितः	𑌭𑌰𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌸𑌿𑌤𑌃
ryā	र्या	"	paryāptam	पर्याप्तम्	𑌪𑌰𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌪𑍍𑌤𑌮𑍍
rdhv	र्ध्व	"	ūrdhvam	ऊर्ध्वम्	𑌊𑌰𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌧𑍍𑌵𑌮𑍍 [1]
			ardham	अर्धम्	𑌅𑌰𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌮𑍍 [1]

1. In many cases (both in print and mss.) a 𑌧 (dh, ध) is replaced by 𑌦𑍍𑌧 (ddh, द्ध). Other examples are:
ध्रुवम् - 𑌦𑍍𑌧𑍍𑌰𑍁𑌵𑌮𑍍 ; अध्यायः - 𑌅𑌦𑍍𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌯𑌃

The consonant ய (y, य) is represented in conjuncts by the symbol ் only when it is the final member. But when the conjunct contains an initial ர (r, र), ர (ர்) takes the last place.

ky	क्य	as in	s'akyaḥ	शक्य:	ஶக்ய:
cy	च्य	as in	prācyaḥ	प्राच्य:	ப்ராச்ய:
ty	त्य	as in	āgatya	आगत्य	ஆகத்ய
jy	ज्य	as in	ijyā	इज्या	இஜ்யா
rjy	र्ज्य	as in	nirmārjya	निर्मार्ज्य	நிர்மார்ஜ்ய
rṇy	र्ण्य	as in	nirvarṇya	निर्वर्ण्य	நிர்வர்ண்ய
rtsy	र्त्स्य	as in	vibhartsya	विभर्त्स्य	விபர்த்ஸ்ய
rthy	र्थ्य	as in	prārthya	प्रार्थ्य	ப்ரார்த்ய
rtsny	र्त्स्न्य	as in	kārtsnyam	कार्त्स्न्यम्	கார்த்ஸ்ந்யம்
yy	य्य	as in	nicāyya	निचाय्य	நிசாய்ய
gny	ग्न्य	as in	agnyādhānam	अग्न्याधानम्	அக்ந்யாதாநம்
			But		
yv	य्व	as in	vāyvagnī	वाय्वग्नी	வாய்வக்நீ

The final 𑌤𑍍 (t, त्) is written as [illegible] and the final 𑌨𑍍 (n, न्) as [illegible]. Normally this will be at the end of the sentence but in print and mss. it is found in the middle of sentences as well as in combinations. This can be easily recognized. Examples are:

tasmāt	तस्मात्	𑌤𑌸𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌤𑍍
utkṣipya	उत्क्षिप्य	𑌉𑌤𑍍𑌕𑍍𑌷𑌿𑌪𑍍𑌯
saṁvatsare	संवत्सरे	𑌸𑌂𑌵𑌤𑍍𑌸𑌰𑍇
utpādya	उत्पाद्य	𑌉𑌤𑍍𑌪𑌾𑌦𑍍𑌯
avocan	अवोचन्	𑌅𑌵𑍋𑌚𑌨𑍍
trīn kramān	त्रीन् क्रमान्	𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍀𑌨𑍍 𑌕𑍍𑌰𑌮𑌾𑌨𑍍
bhagvān bodhā-yanaḥ	भगवान् बोधा-यनः	𑌭𑌗𑌵𑌾𑌨𑍍 𑌬𑍋𑌧𑌾𑌯𑌨𑌃

The final 𑌮𑍍 is written as [illegible] and the medial anusvāra as a o. Anusvāra occasionally replaces the nasals except ञ.

maṅkhaḥ	मङ्खः	𑌮𑌂𑌖𑌃 or 𑌮𑌙𑍍𑌖𑌃
kaṇṭhaḥ	कण्ठः	𑌕𑌣𑍍𑌠𑌃 or 𑌕𑌂𑌠𑌃
śambhuḥ	शंभुः	𑌶𑌂𑌭𑍁𑌃 or 𑌶𑌮𑍍𑌭𑍁𑌃
bandhaḥ	बन्धः	𑌬𑌂𑌧𑌃 or 𑌬𑌨𑍍𑌧𑌃
pānīyam	पानीयम्	𑌪𑌾𑌨𑍀𑌯𑌮𑍍
jalam	जलम्	𑌜𑌲𑌮𑍍
kūlam	कूलम्	𑌕𑍂𑌲𑌮𑍍

In conjuncts with more than two consonants, when any two have a combined form, it is always written as such.

ktv	क्त्व	as in	paktvā	पक्त्वा } पक्त्वा }	𑌪𑌕𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌵𑌾
ndr	न्द्र	as in	candraḥ	चन्द्रः	𑌚𑌨𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌰𑌃
ndv	न्द्व	as in	dvandvaḥ	द्वन्द्वः	𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌨𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌃
ntr	न्त्र	as in	tāntrikaḥ	तान्त्रिकः	𑌤𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌿𑌕𑌃
ndy	न्द्य	as in	vandyaḥ	वन्द्यः	𑌵𑌨𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌯𑌃
nty	न्त्य	as in	bhrāntyā	भ्रान्त्या	𑌭𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌾

Important

Care should be taken to distinguish the following pairs, particularly while reading manuscripts:

𑌉 (u, उ) and 𑌦 (d, द)
𑌪 (p, प) and 𑌵 (v, व)
𑌪 (p, प) and 𑌚 (च, c)
𑌫 (ph, फ) and 𑌛 (ch, छ)
𑌯 (y, य) and 𑌧 (dh, ध)
𑌵 (v, व) and 𑌖 (kh, ख)
𑌉 (u, उ) and 𑌓 (ō, ओ)
𑌦 (d, द) and 𑌓 (ō, ओ)
𑌂 (anusvāra) and 𑌠 (ṭh, ठ)
𑌇 (i, इ) and 𑌙 (ṅ, ङ)

Aids for Reading

Words without conjuncts:

abhayam	अभयम्	𑌅𑌭𑌯𑌮𑍍
āyaḥ	आयः	𑌆𑌯𑌃
iyam	इयम्	𑌇𑌯𑌮𑍍
ītiḥ	ईतिः	𑌈𑌤𑌿𑌃
uragaḥ	उरगः	𑌉𑌰𑌗𑌃
upadhā	उपधा	𑌉𑌪𑌧𑌾
ūṣarā	ऊषरा	𑌊𑌷𑌰𑌾
ṛṇam	ऋणम्	𑌋𑌣𑌮𑍍
ṝkāraḥ	ॠकारः	𑍠𑌕𑌾𑌰𑌃
eṣaḥ	एषः	𑌏𑌷𑌃
airāvataḥ	ऐरावतः	𑌐𑌰𑌾𑌵𑌤𑌃
oghaḥ	ओघः	𑌓𑌘𑌃
auṣadham	औषधम्	𑌔𑌷𑌧𑌮𑍍
kapiḥ	कपिः	𑌕𑌪𑌿𑌃
khagaḥ	खगः	𑌖𑌗𑌃
gūḍham	गूढम्	𑌗𑍂𑌢𑌮𑍍
ghanaḥ	घनः	𑌘𑌨𑌃
caṭulam	चटुलम्	𑌚𑌟𑍁𑌲𑌮𑍍
chalaḥ	छलः	𑌛𑌲𑌃
jīvanam, jalam	जीवनम्, जलम्	𑌜𑍀𑌵𑌨𑌮𑍍 , 𑌜𑌲𑌮𑍍
jharī	झरी	𑌝𑌰𑍀
ṭīkā	टीका	𑌟𑍀𑌕𑌾
ṭhālinī	ठालिनी	𑌠𑌾𑌲𑌿𑌨𑍀
ḍamaruḥ	डमरुः	𑌡𑌮𑌰𑍁𑌃
ḍhaukanam	ढौकनम्	𑌢𑍌𑌕𑌨𑌮𑍍
taulikaḥ	तौलिकः	𑌤𑍌𑌲𑌿𑌕𑌃

dīpaḥ	दीपः	தீப:
dhiṣaṇaḥ	धिषणः	திஷண:
nirodhaḥ	निरोधः	நிரோத:
paiśācaḥ	पैशाचः	பைஶாச:
phāṇitam	फाणितम्	பாணிதம்
bījaḥ	बीजः	பீஜ:
bhītiḥ	भीतिः	பீதி:
bhavān	भवान्	பவாந்
mithunam	मिथुनम्	மிதுநம்
yoniḥ	योनिः	யோநி:
rohiṇī	रोहिणी	ரோஹிணீ
līlā	लीला	லீலா
vairī	वैरी	வைரீ
śamī	शमी	ஶமீ
ṣaḍānanaḥ	षडाननः	ஷடாநந:
saudhāminī	सौधामिनी	ஸௌதாமிநீ
hīraḥ	हीरः	ஹீர:
pātālaḥ	पातालः	பாதால:
pulinam	पुलिनम्	புலிநம்
vapanam	वपनम्	வபநம்
viparītaḥ	विपरीतः	விபரீத:
vivaraṇam	विवरणम्	விவரணம்
pavamānaḥ	पवमानः	பவமாந:
ilā	इला	இலா
lālanam	लालनम्	லாலநம்
dalam	दलम्	தலம்
śabalam	शबलम्	ஶபலம்
yodhaḥ	योधः	யோத:

Words with conjuncts:

añcitaḥ	आञ्चित :	[illegible]
kuñjaraḥ	कुञ्जर:	[illegible]
ākarṣaṇam	आकर्षणम्	[illegible]
agniḥ	अग्नि :	[illegible]
ātmā	आत्मा	[illegible]
piṅgalaḥ	पिङ्गल :	[illegible]
kuṇḍalam	कुण्डलम्	[illegible]
tāmbūlam	ताम्बूलम्	[illegible]
induḥ	इन्दु :	[illegible]
vijñānam	विज्ञानम्	[illegible]
s'rutvā	श्रुत्वा	[illegible]
indrāṇī	इन्द्राणी	[illegible]
dantī	दन्ती	[illegible]
pārthivaḥ	पार्थिव :	[illegible]
kārṣṇyam	कार्ष्ण्यम्	[illegible]
pārṣṇiḥ	पार्ष्णि :	[illegible]
kasmiṃs'cit	कस्मिंश्चित्	[illegible]
dhārṣṭyam	धार्ष्ट्यम्	[illegible]
karpūraḥ	कर्पूर :	[illegible]
parvan	पर्वन्	[illegible]
bandhūkaḥ	बन्धूक :	[illegible]
vandyaḥ	वन्द्य :	[illegible]
ucchritam	उच्छ्रितम्	[illegible]
dāridryam	दारिद्र्यम्	[illegible]
pārs'vam	पार्श्वम्	[illegible]
dhairyam	धैर्यम्	[illegible]
chandas	छन्दस्	[illegible]
udaraḥ	उदर :	[illegible]

Passages for Reading Practice

From the Bhagavadgītā:

1.1-5

𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌕𑍍𑌷𑍇𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍇 𑌕𑍁𑌰𑍁𑌕𑍍𑌷𑍇𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍇 𑌸𑌮𑌵𑍇𑌤𑌾 𑌯𑍁𑌯𑍁𑌤𑍍𑌸𑌵𑌃।
𑌮𑌾𑌮𑌕𑌾𑌃 𑌪𑌾𑌣𑍍𑌡𑌵𑌾𑌶𑍍𑌚𑍈𑌵 𑌕𑌿𑌮𑌕𑍁𑌰𑍍𑌵𑌤 𑌸𑌞𑍍𑌜𑌯 ॥
𑌦𑍃𑌷𑍍𑌟𑍍𑌵𑌾 𑌤𑍁 𑌪𑌾𑌣𑍍𑌡𑌵𑌾𑌨𑍀𑌕𑌂 𑌵𑍍𑌯𑍂𑌢𑌂 𑌦𑍁𑌰𑍍𑌯𑍋𑌧𑌨𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌦𑌾।
𑌆𑌚𑌾𑌰𑍍𑌯𑌮𑍁𑌪𑌸𑌙𑍍𑌗𑌮𑍍𑌯 𑌰𑌾𑌜𑌾 𑌵𑌚𑌨𑌮𑌬𑍍𑌰𑌵𑍀𑌤𑍍 ॥
𑌪𑌶𑍍𑌯𑍈𑌤𑌾𑌂 𑌪𑌾𑌣𑍍𑌡𑍁𑌪𑍁𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌣𑌾𑌮𑌾𑌚𑌾𑌰𑍍𑌯 𑌮𑌹𑌤𑍀𑌂 𑌚𑌮𑍂𑌮𑍍।
𑌵𑍍𑌯𑍂𑌢𑌾𑌂 𑌦𑍍𑌰𑍁𑌪𑌦𑌪𑍁𑌤𑍍𑌰𑍇𑌣 𑌤𑌵 𑌶𑌿𑌷𑍍𑌯𑍇𑌣 𑌧𑍀𑌮𑌤𑌾 ॥
𑌅𑌤𑍍𑌰 𑌶𑍂𑌰𑌾 𑌮𑌹𑍇𑌷𑍍𑌵𑌾𑌸𑌾 𑌭𑍀𑌮𑌾𑌰𑍍𑌜𑍁𑌨𑌸𑌮𑌾 𑌯𑍁𑌧𑌿।
𑌯𑍁𑌯𑍁𑌧𑌾𑌨𑍋 𑌵𑌿𑌰𑌾𑌟𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌦𑍍𑌰𑍁𑌪𑌦𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌮𑌹𑌾𑌰𑌥𑌃 ॥
𑌧𑍃𑌷𑍍𑌟𑌕𑍇𑌤𑍁𑌶𑍍𑌚𑍇𑌕𑌿𑌤𑌾𑌨𑌃 𑌕𑌾𑌶𑌿𑌰𑌾𑌜𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌵𑍀𑌰𑍍𑌯𑌵𑌾𑌨𑍍।
𑌪𑍁𑌰𑍁𑌜𑌿𑌤𑍍𑌕𑍁𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌿𑌭𑍋𑌜𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌶𑍈𑌬𑍍𑌯𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌨𑌰𑌪𑍁𑌙𑍍𑌗𑌵𑌃 ॥

4.33-35

𑌶𑍍𑌰𑍇𑌯𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌦𑍍𑌰𑌵𑍍𑌯𑌮𑌯𑌾𑌦𑍍𑌯𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌜𑍍𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌨𑌯𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌃 𑌪𑌰𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌪।
𑌸𑌰𑍍𑌵𑌂 𑌕𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌖𑌿𑌲𑌂 𑌪𑌾𑌰𑍍𑌥 𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌨𑍇 𑌪𑌰𑌿𑌸𑌮𑌾𑌪𑍍𑌯𑌤𑍇 ॥
𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌿𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌿 𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌣𑌿𑌪𑌾𑌤𑍇𑌨 𑌪𑌰𑌿𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌶𑍍𑌨𑍇𑌨 𑌸𑍇𑌵𑌯𑌾।
𑌉𑌪𑌦𑍇𑌕𑍍𑌷𑍍𑌯𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌿 𑌤𑍇 𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌨𑌂 𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌨𑌿𑌨𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌤𑍍𑌤𑍍𑌵𑌦𑌰𑍍𑌶𑌿𑌨𑌃 ॥
𑌯𑌜𑍍𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌤𑍍𑌵𑌾 𑌨 𑌪𑍁𑌨𑌰𑍍𑌮𑍋𑌹𑌮𑍇𑌵𑌂 𑌯𑌾𑌸𑍍𑌯𑌸𑌿 𑌪𑌾𑌣𑍍𑌡𑌵
𑌯𑍇𑌨 𑌭𑍂𑌤𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌶𑍇𑌷𑍇𑌣 𑌦𑍍𑌰𑌕𑍍𑌷𑍍𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌤𑍍𑌮𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌥𑍋 𑌮𑌯𑌿 ॥

15.1-2

𑌊𑌰𑍍𑌧𑍍𑌵𑌮𑍂𑌲𑌮𑌧𑌃𑌶𑌾𑌖𑌮𑌶𑍍𑌵𑌤𑍍𑌥𑌂 𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌹𑍁𑌰𑌵𑍍𑌯𑌯𑌮𑍍
𑌛𑌨𑍍𑌦𑌾𑌂𑌸𑌿 𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌯 𑌪𑌰𑍍𑌣𑌾𑌨𑌿 𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌂 𑌵𑍇𑌦 𑌸 𑌵𑍇𑌦𑌵𑌿𑌤𑍍
𑌅𑌧𑌶𑍍𑌚𑍋𑌰𑍍𑌧𑍍𑌵𑌂 𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌸𑍃𑌤𑌾𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌸𑍍𑌯 𑌶𑌾𑌖𑌾
𑌗𑍁𑌣𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌵𑍃𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌾 𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌵𑌾𑌲𑌾𑌃।
𑌅𑌧𑌶𑍍𑌚 𑌮𑍂𑌲𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌨𑍁𑌸𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌤𑌾𑌨𑌿
𑌕𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌨𑍁𑌬𑌨𑍍𑌧𑍀𑌨𑌿 𑌮𑌨𑍁𑌷𑍍𑌯𑌲𑍋𑌕𑍇 ॥.

𑌬𑍍𑌰𑌹𑍍𑌮𑌸𑍂𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌶𑌾𑌙𑍍𑌕𑌰𑌭𑌾𑌷𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌰𑌮𑍍𑌭𑌃
(Brahmasūtraśāṅkarabhāṣyārambhaḥ)

𑌯𑍁𑌷𑍍𑌮𑌦𑌸𑍍𑌮𑌤𑍍𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌯𑌗𑍋𑌚𑌰𑌯𑍋𑌰𑍍𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯-
𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑌿𑌣𑍋𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌮𑌃𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌕𑌾𑌶𑌵𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌿𑌰𑍁𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌸𑍍𑌵𑌭𑌾𑌵𑌯𑍋-
𑌰𑌿𑌤𑌰𑍇𑌤𑌰𑌭𑌾𑌵𑌾𑌨𑍁𑌪𑌪𑌤𑍍𑌤𑍌 𑌸𑌿𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌾𑌯𑌾𑌂 𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾-
𑌣𑌾𑌮𑌪𑌿 𑌸𑍁𑌤𑌰𑌾𑌮𑌿𑌤𑌰𑍇𑌤𑌰𑌭𑌾𑌵𑌾𑌨𑍁𑌪𑌪𑌤𑍍𑌤𑌿𑌃 𑌇𑌤𑍍𑌯-
𑌅𑌤𑍋𑌽𑌸𑍍𑌮𑌤𑍍𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌯𑌗𑍋𑌚𑌰𑍇 𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑌿𑌣𑌿 𑌚𑌿𑌦𑌾𑌤𑍍𑌮-
𑌕𑍇 𑌯𑍁𑌷𑍍𑌮𑌤𑍍𑌪𑍍𑌰𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌯𑌗𑍋𑌚𑌰𑌸𑍍𑌯 𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌯
𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌣𑌾𑌂 𑌚𑌾𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸𑌃 𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌿𑌪𑌰𑍍𑌯𑌯𑍇𑌣
𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑌿𑌣𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌣𑌾𑌂 𑌚 𑌵𑌿𑌷𑌯𑍇𑌽𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸𑍋
𑌮𑌿𑌥𑍍𑌯𑍇𑌤𑌿 𑌭𑌵𑌿𑌤𑍁𑌂 𑌯𑍁𑌕𑍍𑌤𑌮𑍍। 𑌤𑌥𑌾𑌪𑍍𑌯𑌨𑍍𑌯𑍋𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌮𑌿-
𑌨𑍍𑌨𑌨𑍍𑌯𑍋𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌤𑍍𑌮𑌕𑌤𑌾𑌮𑌨𑍍𑌯𑍋𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌂𑌶𑍍𑌚𑌾𑌧𑍍𑌯-
𑌸𑍍𑌯𑍇𑌤𑌰𑍇𑌤𑌰𑌾𑌵𑌿𑌵𑍇𑌕𑍇𑌨𑌾𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌵𑌿𑌵𑌿𑌕𑍍𑌤𑌯𑍋𑌰𑍍𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮-
𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌿𑌣𑍋𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌿𑌥𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌜𑍍𑌞𑌾𑌨𑌨𑌿𑌮𑌿𑌤𑍍𑌤𑌃 𑌸𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌨𑍃𑌤𑍇
𑌮𑌿𑌥𑍁𑌨𑍀𑌕𑍃𑌤𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌹𑌮𑌿𑌦𑌂 𑌮𑌮𑍇𑌦𑌮𑌿𑌤𑌿 𑌨𑍈𑌸𑌰𑍍𑌗𑌿-
𑌕𑍋𑌽𑌯𑌂 𑌲𑍋𑌕𑌵𑍍𑌯𑌵𑌹𑌾𑌰𑌃। 𑌆𑌹 𑌕𑍋𑌽𑌯𑌮𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸𑍋
𑌨𑌾𑌮𑍇𑌤𑌿। 𑌉𑌚𑍍𑌯𑌤𑍇। 𑌸𑍍𑌮𑍃𑌤𑌿𑌰𑍂𑌪𑌃 𑌪𑌰𑌤𑍍𑌰
𑌪𑍂𑌰𑍍𑌵𑌦𑍃𑌷𑍍𑌟𑌾𑌵𑌭𑌾𑌸𑌃। 𑌤𑌂 𑌕𑍇𑌚𑌿𑌦𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌯-
𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸 𑌇𑌤𑌿 𑌵𑌦𑌨𑍍𑌤𑌿। 𑌕𑍇𑌚𑌿𑌤𑍍𑌤𑍁 𑌯𑌤𑍍𑌰
𑌯𑌦𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌦𑍍𑌵𑌿𑌵𑍇𑌕𑌾𑌗𑍍𑌰𑌹𑌨𑌿𑌬𑌨𑍍𑌧𑌨𑍋 𑌭𑍍𑌰𑌮
𑌇𑌤𑌿। 𑌅𑌨𑍍𑌯𑍇 𑌤𑍁 𑌯𑌤𑍍𑌰 𑌯𑌦𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌸𑌸𑍍𑌤𑌸𑍍𑌯𑍈𑌵
𑌵𑌿𑌪𑌰𑍀𑌤𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌤𑍍𑌵𑌕𑌲𑍍𑌪𑌨𑌾𑌮𑌾𑌚𑌕𑍍𑌷𑌤𑍇। 𑌸𑌰𑍍𑌵𑌥𑌾𑌪𑌿
𑌤𑍍𑌵𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌸𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌨𑍍𑌯𑌧𑌰𑍍𑌮𑌾𑌵𑌭𑌾𑌸𑌤𑌾𑌂 𑌨 𑌵𑍍𑌯𑌭𑌿𑌚𑌰𑌤𑌿।

Note

The avagraha (ऽ) is indicated by Z in most of the printed books. Generally in the handwritten mss. the avagraha is not indicated. The reader knowing the language should be able to identify the places where it occurs.